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7 United States of America

8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
9 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

10 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	) Criminal Case No. 08CR0248-L
)
11 Plaintiff,	) DATE: March 3, 2008
	) TIME: 2:00 p.m.
12 v.)
)
13 GABRIEL CASTRO,	) UNITED STATES' RESPONSE AND
	) OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S
14 Defendant.	) MOTION TO COMPEL DISCOVERY
	) AND FOR LEAVE TO FILE FURTHER
	) MOTIONS
15)
	) TOGETHER WITH STATEMENT OF
16	) FACTS AND MEMORANDUM OF POINTS
	) AND AUTHORITIES
17)
18)

19 COMES NOW, the Plaintiff, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, by and through its counsel,
20 Karen P. Hewitt, United States Attorney, and Randy K. Jones, Assistant U.S. Attorney, and hereby files
21 its Response and Opposition to defendant's above-referenced motion. Said response is based upon the
22 files and records of the case, together with the attached statement of facts and memorandum of points
23 and authorities.

24 **I.**

25 **STATEMENT OF THE CASE**

26 On January 30, 2008, a federal grand jury returned an indictment charging Defendant Gabriel
27 Castro ("CASTRO") with bringing in illegal aliens for financial gain and aiding and abetting in violation
28 of 8 U.S.C. § 1324(a)(2)(B)(ii) and 18 U.S.C. § 2 (Count One) and transportation of illegal aliens and

1 aiding and abetting in violation of 8 U.S.C. § 1324(a)(2)(B)(iii) (Count Two). On January 31, 2008,
2 CASTRO was arraigned on the Indictment and entered a plea of not guilty. The motion hearing is
3 scheduled for March 3, 2008 at 2:00 p.m.

4 II

5 STATEMENT OF THE FACTS

6 A. INCIDENT

7 On January 15, 2008, at approximately 2:45 p.m., CASTRO, the driver and sole occupant of a
8 white 2008 Volkswagen Jetta with no license plate, made application for admission into the United
9 States from Mexico at the San Ysidro Port of Entry via the vehicle primary lane. CASTRO presented
10 himself for inspection before primary Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Officer Blake. CASTRO
11 began talking to CBP Officer Blake before any questions were asked. CASTRO stated he had no
12 identification and that he must have lost it in Mexico. CASTRO declared himself to be a United States
13 citizen and handed over a County of San Diego Deputy Sheriff Department identifications card.

14 As CBP Officer Blake performed a cursory inspection of the trunk, she first saw CASTRO's San
15 Diego County Sheriffs jacket and duty holster. CBP Officer Blake then noticed a space discrepancy.
16 She pulled on a wood panel which revealed a body hidden within. CBP Officer Blake called for
17 assistance, handcuffed CASTRO and escorted him into secondary. CBP Officer Ware then drove the
18 vehicle into secondary.

19 In secondary, a minor male was removed from a modified compartment between the back seat
20 rest and the trunk. The minor male identified himself as A.G.R. A.G.R. admitted to being a citizen of
21 Mexico with no legal documents to enter the United States. Also found in the vehicle were the same
22 type of screws and cable ties used on the compartment, and a hammer. In the secondary office a pat
23 down of CASTRO and his property (a blue backpack) was conducted. While checking the backpack,
24 CASTRO's California driver license, two bullets, and \$2,460.00 in cash were found.

25 A call to the San Diego County Sheriff Department by CBP Enforcement Officer Loperena
26 confirmed that CASTRO was employed by the department as a Correctional Deputy at the East Mesa
27 Detention Facility.

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1 B. CASTRO'S POST-ARREST STATEMENT

2 At approximately 4:22 p.m., CASTRO was removed from a holding cell and escorted to an
3 interview room where he was advised of his Miranda Rights. CASTRO elected to waive his right to
4 counsel and gave the following statement.

5 CASTRO stated that a few days ago, his uncle, Gilberto, called him and asked if he knew anyone
6 who crossed people. CASTRO told his uncle he did not. CASTRO stated he thought it would
7 be easy for him to cross someone into the United States because he never had any problems
8 before. CASTRO stated his uncle gave him a phone number and he called the number that day
9 and spoke to an unknown lady. The lady told him to meet her at the Mercado Hidalgo in
10 Tijuana and that she would be in an older white Pontiac.

11 CASTRO stated he built the compartment in his car the day before, for the purpose of hiding his
12 work gear there. CASTRO stated since he already had the compartment, he decided to hide the
13 person he was going to smuggle there. CASTRO stated he met the lady and boy in the parking
14 lot in Tijuana. CASTRO stated that while in the parking lot, he let the back seat rest down and
15 put the boy inside the compartment. CASTRO stated he then replaced the seat rest but did not
16 lock it into place. CASTRO stated he told the lady he wanted \$2,500.00 to smuggle the boy into
17 the United States and she gave him the money there in the parking lot.

18 CASTRO stated he was given a phone number and that he was going to call the number once
19 he crossed the border to receive further instruction. CASTRO stated as he was driving to the
20 border, he asked the boy if he was okay, to which he replied he was fine. He later told the boy
21 when they were approaching the inspection booth.

22 During the interview, the CASTRO appeared to be alert and coherent, answering questions in
23 a rational manner. CASTRO did not appear to be under the influence of alcohol or any narcotic, nor did
24 CASTRO appear nervous or fearful in any manner.

18 C. MATERIAL WITNESS STATEMENT

19 A.G.R. gave the following statement in a videotaped interview:

20 That he is a citizen of Mexico, born in San Luis Potosi, Mexico, and has no legal right or
21 document to enter into, pass through, or remain in the United States. That he had traveled to
22 Tijuana with his cousin. That through a photographic line-up, CASTRO picked his cousin up
23 from the hotel they were staying at that morning. That CASTRO later returned to the hotel for
24 him and said that he, CASTRO, had successfully crossed his cousin into the United States. That
25 CASTRO then placed him in the compartment of the vehicle telling him not to move. That he
26 tried to open the compartment from the inside, but could not. That CASTRO was going to take
27 him to a restaurant in San Diego as was pre-arranged with a friend of his father's.

28 CASTRO was transported and booked into the Metropolitan Correctional Center (MCC) pending
criminal arraignment for violation of Title 8 of the United States Code, Section 1324. The vehicle was
seized and held as evidence. The material witness was paroled into the United States to the custody of
the U.S. Marshals pursuant to Title 18 of the United States Code, Section 3144.

1 III.

2 ARGUMENT

3 A. THE GOVERNMENT WILL COMPLY WITH ALL DISCOVERY
4 OBLIGATIONS

5 The Government has complied and will continue to comply with its discovery obligations under
6 Brady v. Maryland, 373 U.S. 83 (1963), the Jencks Act (18 U.S.C. 3500), and Rule 16 of the Federal
7 Rules of Criminal Procedure. The Government anticipates that all discovery issues can be resolved
8 amicably and informally, and has addressed CASTRO's specific requests below:

9 (1) **Brady Material**. The Government has and will continue to perform its duty under Brady
10 to disclose material exculpatory information or evidence favorable to CASTRO when such evidence is
11 material to guilt or punishment. The Government recognizes that its obligation under Brady covers not
12 only exculpatory evidence, but also evidence that could be used to impeach witnesses who testify on
13 behalf of the United States. See Giglio v. United States, 405 U.S. 150, 154 (1972); United States v.
14 Bagley, 473 U.S. 667, 676-77 (1985). This obligation also extends to evidence that was not requested
15 by the defense. Bagley, 473 U.S. at 682; United States v. Agurs, 427 U.S. 97, 107-10 (1976).
16 "Evidence is material, and must be disclosed (pursuant to Brady), 'if there is a reasonable probability
17 that, had the evidence been disclosed to the defense, the result of the proceeding would have been
18 different.'" Carriger v. Stewart, 132 F.3d 463, 479 (9th Cir. 1997) (*en banc*). The final determination
19 of materiality is based on the "suppressed evidence considered collectively, not item by item." Kyles
20 v. Whitley, 514 U.S. 419, 436-37 (1995).

21 Brady does not, however, mandate that the Government open all of its files for discovery. See
22 United States v. Henke, 222 F.3d 633, 642-44 (9th Cir. 2000)(*per curiam*). Under Brady, the
23 Government is not required to provide: (1) neutral, irrelevant, speculative, or inculpatory evidence (see
24 United States v. Smith, 282 F.3d 758, 770 (9th Cir. 2002)); (2) evidence available to the defendant from
25 other sources (see United States v. Bracy, 67 F.3d 1421, 1428-29 (9th Cir. 1995)); (3) evidence that the
26 defendant already possesses (see United States v. Mikaelian, 168 F.3d 380-389-90 (9th Cir. 1999)

1 amended by 180 F.3d 1091 (9th Cir. 1999)); or (4) evidence that the undersigned Assistant U.S.
 2 Attorney could not reasonably be imputed to have knowledge or control over. See United States v.
 3 Hanson, 262 F.3d 1217, 1234-35 (11th Cir. 2001).

4 Brady does not require the Government “to create exculpatory evidence that does not exist,”
 5 United States v. Sukumolahan, 610 F.2d 685, 687 (9th Cir. 1980), but only requires that the Government
 6 “supply a defendant with exculpatory information of which it is aware.” United States v. Flores, 540
 7 F.2d 432, 438 (9th Cir. 1976).

8 **(2) Any Proposed Rule 404(b) Evidence.** The Government will provide CASTRO with any
 9 information regarding CASTRO’s known prior criminal offenses. The Government will disclose in
 10 sufficient time advance of trial, the general nature of any “other bad acts” evidence that the Government
 11 intends to introduce at trial pursuant to Fed. R. Evid. 404(b). To the extent possible, the Government
 12 will provide the Rule 404(b) evidence to CASTRO within two weeks prior to trial. The Government
 13 will also provide notice of all impeachment evidence by prior criminal convictions as required by Fed.
 14 R. Evid. 609.

15 **(3) Request for Preservation of Evidence.** The Constitution requires the Government to
 16 preserve evidence “that might be expected to play a significant role in the suspect’s defense.” California
 17 v. Trombetta, 467 U.S. 479, 488 (1984). To require preservation by the Government, such evidence
 18 must (1) “possess an exculpatory value that was apparent before the evidence was destroyed,” and (2)
 19 “be of such a nature that the defendant would be unable to obtain comparable evidence by other
 20 reasonably available means.” Id. at 489; see also Cooper v. Calderon, 255 F.3d 1104, 1113-14 (9th Cir.
 21 2001).

22 The United States will make every effort to preserve evidence it deems to be relevant and
 23 material to this case. Any failure to gather and preserve evidence, however, would not violate due
 24 process absent bad faith by the Government that results in actual prejudice to the defendant. See Illinois
 25 v. Fisher, __ U.S. __, 124 S.Ct. 1200 (2004) (per curiam); Arizona v. Youngblood, 488 U.S. 51, 57-58
 26 (1988); United States v. RIVERA-Relle, 322 F.3d 670 (9th Cir. 2003); Downs v. Hoyt, 232 F.3d 1031,
 27 1037-38 (9th Cir. 2000).

1 **(4) Defendant's Statements.** The Government recognizes its obligation under Rules
 2 16(a)(1)(A) and 16(a)(1)(B) to provide to CASTRO the substance of CASTRO's oral statements and
 3 CASTRO's written statements. The Government has produced all of CASTRO's statements that are
 4 known to the undersigned Assistant U.S. Attorney at this date. If the Government discovers additional
 5 oral or written statements that require disclosure under Rule 16(a)(1)(A) or Rule 16(a)(1)(B), such
 6 statements will be provided to CASTRO.

7 The Government has no objection to the preservation of the handwritten notes taken by any of
 8 the agents and officers. See United States v. Harris, 543 F.2d 1247, 1253 (9th Cir. 1976) (agents must
 9 preserve their original notes of interviews of an accused or prospective government witnesses).
 10 However, the Government objects to providing CASTRO with a copy of the rough notes at this time.
 11 Rule 16(a)(1)(A) does not require disclosure of the rough notes where the content of those notes have
 12 been accurately reflected in a type-written report. See United States v. Brown, 303 F.3d 582, 590 (5th
 13 Cir. 2002); United States v. Coe, 220 F.3d 573, 583 (7th Cir. 2000) (Rule 16(a)(1)(A) does not require
 14 disclosure of an agent's notes even where there are "minor discrepancies" between the notes and a
 15 report). The Government is not required to produce rough notes pursuant to the Jencks Act, because
 16 the notes do not constitute "statements" (as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 3500(e)) unless the notes (1)
 17 comprise both a substantially verbatim narrative of a witness' assertion, and (2) have been approved or
 18 adopted by the witness. United States v. Spencer, 618 F.2d 605, 606-07 (9th Cir. 1980). The rough
 19 notes in this case do not constitute "statements" in accordance with the Jencks Act. See United States
 20 v. Ramirez, 954 F.2d 1035, 1038-39 (5th Cir. 1992) (rough notes were not statements under the Jencks
 21 Act where notes were scattered and all the information contained in the notes was available in other
 22 forms). The notes are not Brady material because the notes do not present any material exculpatory
 23 information, or any evidence favorable to CASTRO that is material to guilt or punishment. Brown, 303
 24 F.3d at 595-96 (rough notes were not Brady material because the notes were neither favorable to the
 25 defense nor material to CASTRO's guilt or punishment); United States v. Ramos, 27 F.3d 65, 71 (3rd
 26 Cir. 1994) (mere speculation that agents' rough notes contained Brady evidence was insufficient). If,
 27 during a future evidentiary hearing, certain rough notes become discoverable under Rule 16, the Jencks
 28 Act, or Brady, the notes in question will be provided to CASTRO.

1 **(5) Tangible Objects.** As previously discussed, the Government has complied and will
 2 continue to comply with Rule 16(a)(1)(E) in allowing CASTRO an opportunity, upon reasonable notice,
 3 to examine, inspect, and copy all tangible objects that is within its possession, custody, or control, and
 4 that is either material to the preparation of CASTRO's defense, or is intended for use by the Government
 5 as evidence during its case-in-chief at trial, or was obtained from or belongs to CASTRO. The
 6 Government need not, however, produce rebuttal evidence in advance of trial. United States v. Givens,
 7 767 F.2d 574, 584 (9th Cir. 1984).

8 **(6) Expert Witnesses.** The Government will comply with Rule 16(a)(1)(G) and provide
 9 CASTRO with a written summary of any expert testimony that the Government intends to use under
 10 Rules 702, 703, or 705 of the Federal Rules of Evidence during its case-in-chief at trial. This shall
 11 include the expert witnesses' qualifications, the expert witnesses opinions, and the bases and reasons
 12 for those opinions.

13 **(7) Witness Addresses.** The Government will provide CASTRO with the reports containing
 14 the names of the agents involved in the apprehension and interviews of CASTRO. A defendant in a
 15 non-capital case, however, has no right to discover the identity of prospective Government witnesses
 16 prior to trial. See Weatherford v. Bursey, 429 U.S. , 545, 559 (1977); United States v. Dishner, 974 F.2d
 17 1502, 1522 (9th Cir 1992), citing United States v. Steel, 759 F.2d 706, 709 (9th Cir. 1985); United States
 18 v. Hicks, 103 F.23d 837, 841 (9th Cir. 1996). Nevertheless, the Government will provide CASTRO
 19 with a list of all witnesses whom it intends to call in its case-in-chief, although delivery of such a
 20 witness list is not required. See United States v. Discher, 960 F.2d 870 (9th Cir. 1992); United States
 21 v. Mills, 810 F.2d 907, 910 (9th Cir. 1987).

22 The Government objects to any request that the Government provide a list of every witness to
 23 the crimes charged who will not be called as a Government witness. "There is no statutory basis for
 24 granting such broad requests," and such a request "far exceed[s] the parameters of Rule 16(a)(1)©."
 25 United States v. Yung, 97 F. Supp. 2d 24, 36 (D. D.C. 2000), quoting United States v. Boffa, 513 F.
 26 Supp. 444, 502 (D. Del. 1980).

27 **(8) Jencks Act Material.** The Jencks Act, 18 U.S.C. § 3500, requires that, after a Government
 28 witness has testified on direct examination, the Government must give the defendant any "statement"

(as defined by the Jencks Act) in the Government's possession that was made by the witness relating to the subject matter to which the witness testified. 18 U.S.C. § 3500(b). A "statement" under the Jencks Act is (1) a written statement made by the witness and signed or otherwise adopted or approved by him, (2) a substantially verbatim, contemporaneously recorded transcription of the witness's oral statement, or (3) a statement by the witness before a grand jury. 18 U.S.C. § 3500(e). While the Government is only required to produce all Jencks Act material after the witness testifies, the Government plans to provide most (if not all) Jencks Act material well in advance of trial to avoid any needless delays.

(9) Informants and Cooperating Witnesses. At this time, the Government is not aware of any confidential informants or cooperating witnesses involved in this case. The Government must generally disclose the identity of informants where (1) the informant is a material witness, or (2) the informant's testimony is crucial to the defense. Roviaro v. United States, 353 U.S. 53, 59 (1957). If there is a confidential informant involved in this case, the Court may, in some circumstances, be required to conduct an in-chambers inspection to determine whether disclosure of the informant's identity is required under Roviaro. See United States v. Ramirez-Rangel, 103 F.3d 1501, 1508 (9th Cir. 1997). If the Government determines that there is a confidential informant somehow involved in this case, the Government will either disclose the identity of the informant or submit the informant's identity to the Court for an in-chambers inspection. The Government recognizes its obligation under Brady and Giglio to provide material evidence that could be used to impeach Government witnesses.

(10) Specific Request to View A-Files of Material Witnesses. As previously discussed, the Government recognizes its obligation under Brady and Giglio to provide material evidence that could be used to impeach Government witnesses.

(11) Residual Request. The Government will comply with all of its discovery obligations, but objects to the broad and unspecified nature of CASTRO's residual discovery request.

B. LEAVE TO FILE FURTHER MOTIONS

The United States does not oppose CASTRO's request to file further motions if they are based on new discovery or other information not available to CASTRO at the time of this motion hearing.

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IV.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, CASTRO's motion should be denied.

DATED: February 29, 2008

Respectfully Submitted,

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s/ Randy K. Jones
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7 United States of America

8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

9 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

10 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,) Case No. 08CR0248-L

11 Plaintiff,)

12 v.)

13 GABRIEL CASTRO,)

14 CASTRO.)
_____)

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

15 IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED THAT:

16 I, RANDY K. JONES, am a citizen of the United States and am at least eighteen years of age.
17 My business address is 880 Front Street, Room 6293, San Diego, California 92101-8893.

18 I am not a party to the above-entitled action. I have caused service of United States' Response
19 and Opposition to CASTRO's Motion to Compel Discovery and for Leave to File Further Motions
20 Together with Statement of Facts and Memorandum of Points and Authorities on the following party
by electronically filing the foregoing with the Clerk of the District Court using its ECF System, which
electronically notifies them.

21 1. Martin G. Molina E-mail: mmolinaesq@yahoo.com

22
23 I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

24 Executed on February 29, 2008

25 s/ Randy K. Jones
RANDY K. JONES
26
27
28